

Figure 1. The conceptual . parsing architecture.

Input buffer: the data structure that contains the character string to be parsed.

We assume the characters are encoded by UNICODE.

FIG. 1

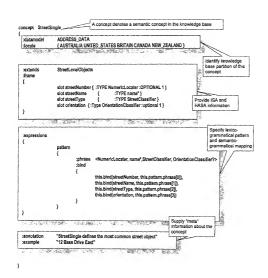


FIG. 2

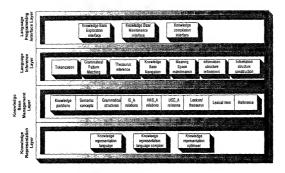


FIG. 3

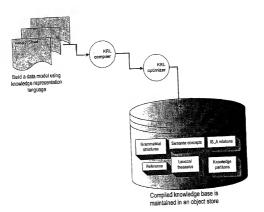


FIG. 4

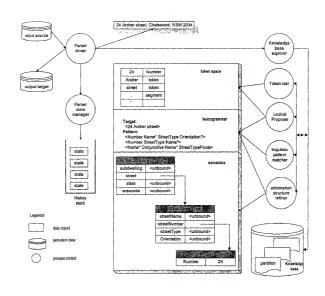


FIG. 5

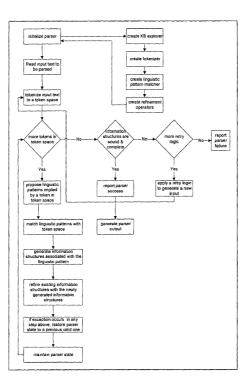


FIG. 6

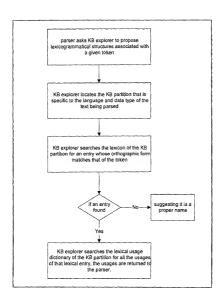


FIG. 7

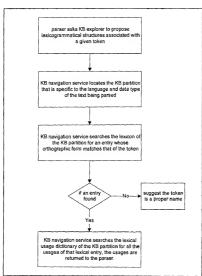


FIG. 8

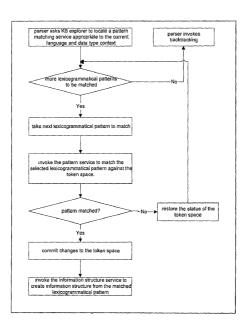


FIG. 9

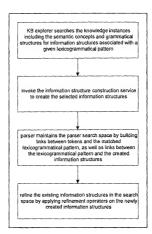


FIG. 10

Example addres: unit 6, 22 Fontency road,

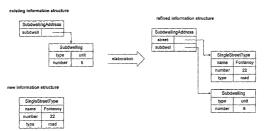


FIG. 11

Example addres. Fontency road and Curzon street,

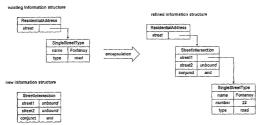


FIG. 12

Example addres 22 Fontency road, Ryde, NSW 2113

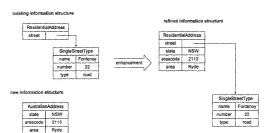


FIG. 13

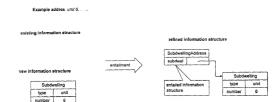


FIG. 14

Example addres: Dept. of computer science, school of engineering, Univ. of Sydney,

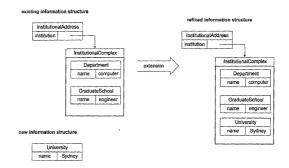


FIG. 15

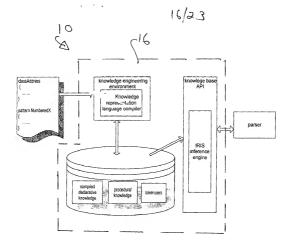


FIG. 16

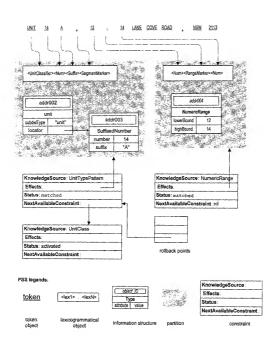


FIG. 17

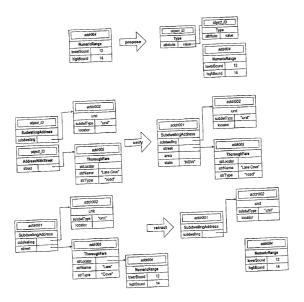


FIG. 18

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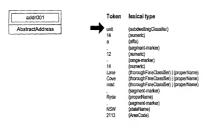


Figure 19.1 Initial state of parsing.

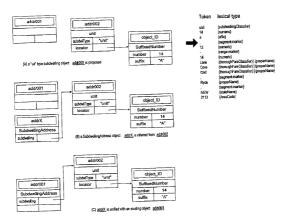


Figure 19.2. Address objects built after parsing "unit 14A".

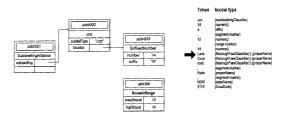
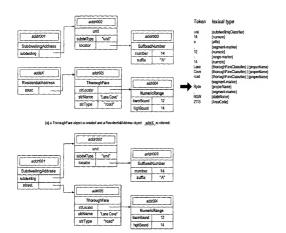


Figure 19.3. Temporary information structure held in stack.

FIG. 19.3

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(b) add/X is unified with the existing add/001 object, elaborating the structure of the latter

Figure 19.4. Information structure obtained after parsing "12-14 Lane Cove Road".

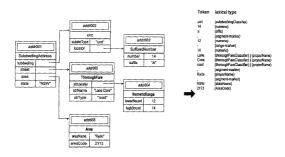


Figure 19.5. The final address information structure.